

SHAILESH JAHAGIRDAR et. al.,

VS.

Defendants.

which Plaintiffs bring solely against the Employer Defendants—and damages, if any, under those claims.

In Phase Two, if necessary, the trier of fact would determine the “alter ego liability” issues. This would include determinations related to: (1) whether there has been a fraudulent transfer as alleged in Count XXVII, and, if so, (2) whether Non-Employer Defendants and Curran Brothers, LLC, are, in fact, alter egos of Troy Curran, whether Ocean Tech has successor liability, and whether Mark Curran is, in fact, in partnership with Troy Curran, and (3) what specific transfers were violative of the subject Washington State statute, and (4) in what amounts, if any, liability should be extended to each of the Non-Employer Defendants and Mark Curran Defendants, based on any purported transfers of Employer Defendants’ assets.

As noted, Plaintiffs oppose the motion to bifurcate.

II. DISCUSSION

Rule 42(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure grants this Court the authority to “order a separate trial of one or more separate issues or claims for convenience, to avoid prejudice, or to expedite and economize.” Walker v. White, No. CIV. 1:06-CV-350, 2010 WL 2390149, at *1 (W.D.N.C. June 10, 2010). Rule 42(b) states:

(b) Separate Trials. The court, in furtherance of convenience or to avoid prejudice, or when separate trials will be conducive to expedition and economy, may order a separate trial of any claim, cross-claim, counterclaim, or third-party claim, or of any separate issue or of any number of claims, cross-claims, counterclaims, third-party claims, or issues, always preserving inviolate the right of trial by jury as declared by the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution or as given by a statute of the United States.

The decision to bifurcate a trial under Rule 42(b) rests within the sound discretion of the trial court. Bowie v. Sorrell, 209 F.2d 49, 51 (4th Cir. 1953). “The party requesting separate trials bears the burden of convincing the court that such an exercise of its discretion will (1) promote

greater convenience to the parties, witnesses, jurors, and the court, (2) be conducive to expedition and economy, and (3) not result in undue prejudice to any party.” F & G Scrolling Mouse, LLC v. IBM Corp., 190 F.R.D. 385, 387 (M.D.N.C. 1999). Of particular importance here, bifurcation may be appropriate where litigation of one issue may obviate the need to try another issue. Walker v. White, 2010 WL 2390149, at *1.

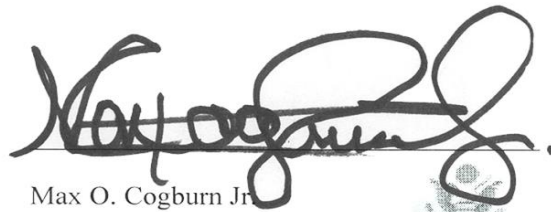
The Court will grant Defendants’ motion, as the Court agrees with Defendants that by bifurcating the trial into two phases, the Court will avoid unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence.

Having considered the motion and reviewed the pleadings, the Court enters the following Order.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the Motion to Bifurcate Trial (Doc. No. 277) is **GRANTED**.

Signed: November 18, 2022



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge